fourteen, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, by examining the proper officers and other persons as well as the proper rolls of the company to which he belonged. And the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to pay, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to eaid Crews, such sum of money as may be found his due: Provided, The same does not exceed the sum of eighty dollars, and the same shall be in full of all claims by said Crews against the United States,

By the act to refund the fine imposed on the late Doctor Thomas Cooper, under the se-dition law, to his heirs.

dition law, to his heirs.

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to refund to the heirs of Thomas Cooper, deceased, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, four hundred dollars, being the fine imposed upon the said Thomas Cooper under the secition law passed the fourteenth day of July, seventeen hundred and ninety-eight, together with interest thereon, at the rate of six per centum per annum from the first day of November, eighteen hundred, until paid.—[Indefinite.]

By the act for the payment of a company of Indian volunteers.

That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to cause to be paid to the spy company of Indian mounted volunteers (Shawnees and Deinwares) called and mustered into the acceptance of the University ed into the service of the United States on the first day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and discharged the thirty-first day of August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, one day's pay and allowances for every day held in service under said muster, and the usual traveling allowances according to rates es-tablished for volunteers under existing laws; and the sum of four thousand dollars is hereby and the sum of four thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for this object out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated,

By the act for the relief of Charles Stuart. By the act for the relief of Charles Stuart. That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is authorized and required to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Charles Stuart, late a private in company K, of the seventh regiment of New York volunteers, commanded by Colonel Stevenson, generally known as the California regiment, such sum as he would have been entitled to receive for pay, rations, and clothing, from the time he emisted in said company to his return to Norfolk, on the eighth October, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, had he remained with said regiment during that time. [Indefinite.] RECAPITULATION.

Post Office Department, 842,488,509 77

Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous, Military and fortifications, Indian department, including naval, rev tionary, and other pensions,

II.-OFFICERS CREATED, AND THE SALARIES THEREOF.

4,537,573 81

By the act (chap. 6) to carry into effect the conven-tion between the United States and the Emperor of Brazil, of the 27th of January, in the year 1849. One commissioner, at a salary of \$3,000 per annum. One clerk, at a salary of \$2,000 per annum. By the act (chap. 10) to supply deficiencies in the ap-

propriations for the service of the fiscal year enaing the 30th of June, 1850.

Five additional clerks in the office of the Comm . onal clerks in the Post O.Bcc Department, a an annual salary of \$1,400 Eight additional clerks i clerks in the Post Office Department, a

salary of \$1,200. additional clerks in the Post Office Department, at annual salary of \$1,000. One additional watchman in the Post Office Department

By the act (chap. 16) authorizing the negotiation of treaties with the Indian tribes in the Territory of Oregon for the extinguishment of their claims t lands lying west of the Cascade mountains, and for other purposes.

One or more commissioners, to negotiate treaties with the everal Indian tribes in the Territory of Oregon, whose barpensation shall not exceed the rate heretofore allowed compensation shall not exceed the last constitution of A superintendent of Indian affairs for the Territory of A superintendent of Indian affairs for the Territory of Oregon, who shall receive an annual salary of §2,500.

Indian agents, not exceeding three, each of whom to receive an annual salary of §1,500.

By the act (chap. 28) to amend an act entitled "An act for the better organization of the district cours of the United States within the State of Louisiana,' approved the 3d of March, 1849.

A clerk of the court, for holding a court at St. Joseph, parish of Tensas, to be appointed by the judge of the western destrict of Louisiana, to receive the same emoluments provided in other cases.

By the act (chap. 49) proposing to the State of Texa the establishment of her northern and vestern bound-aries, the relinquishment by the said State of all territory claimed by her exterior to said boundaries, and of all her claims upon the United States, and to establish a territorial government for New Mexico. A governor for the Territory of New Mexico, who shall

of the supreme court for the Territory of New

eive three dollars each per day during their attendance the sessions thereof, and three dollars for every twenty les travel in going to and returning from said sessions. By the act (chap. 51) to establish a Territorial Gov-

f Indian affairs.

A secretary, at an annual salary of \$1,800.

A Legislative Council, consisting of thirteen

A chief justice and two associate justices of the supreme

By the act (chap. 70) to increase the commissariat of the United States army.

Four additional commissaries of subsistence to be ap-pointed, (compensation not specified in the act.) By the act (chap. 76) to create the office of surveyor general of the public lands in Oregon, and to pro-

vide for the survey and to make donations to settlers of the said public lands. A surveyor general for the Territory of Oregon, at an an-By the act (chap. 79) to create additional collection

isting collection districts in the United States.
One collector for San Francisco, at a salary of \$10,000 per

annum. Five collectors for the districts of Monterey, San Diego, Sacrumento, Sonoma, and San Joaquin, at a salary of \$3.900 each per annum; and an additional compensation of \$2.000 each per annum should their official emoluments and 2,000 each per annum should their official emoliments ar fees, as provided for by existing laws, amount to that sum. One deputy collector, at San Francisco, at a salary

\$5,000 per annum.
Two surveyors, for Santa Barbara and San Pedro, to be allowed, in addition to the fees authorized by existing laws.

00 each per annum. wo principul appraisers for the port of San Francisco salary of \$6,000 per annum, and two assistant apprais-it a salary of \$3,500 per annum. en naval officer for the port of San Francisco, at a sal-One surveyor for the port of San Francisco, at a salary

of \$7,000 per annum.
One collector for the district of Milwaukie, in Wisconsin, at a salary of \$250 per annum, in addition to the commissions and fees authorized by existing laws.
Six deputy collectors for the ports of Southport, Racine, Sheboygan, Green Bay, Depre, in Wisconsin, and Wawkegan, in Illinois, who shall each receive a salary of \$250 per annum, in addition to the commissions and fees authorized by existing laws. One collector for the district of Minnesota, at a salary of

\$1,200 per annum. One deputy collector for the district of Minnesota, to receive \$3 per diem when employed.

One inspector of the customs for the district of Minnesota,

An inspector of customs for the port of Chelsea, Massa-husetts, (compensation not prescribed.)
A surveyor of customs at the town of Evansville; and
A surveyor of customs for the town of New Albany, each
whom shall receive the salary and emoluments of suriyors prescribed by an act of Congress of 2d March, 1831.
Two additional assistant appraisers authorized for the
strict of New Orleans, at the same salary as other ap
aisers for the same district. praisers for the same district.

One surveyor of customs for the port of Jacksonville,
North Carolina, to receive the compensation provided for

By the act (chap. 82) to authorize the appointment of Indian agents in California.

Three Indian agents authorized within the State of California, at an annual salary of \$3,000 each.

By the act (chap. 86) to provide for extending the laws and the judicial system of the United States to the State of California. One judge for the northern district of California. One judge for the southern district of California.

tve the same fees as the clerk for the northern of the third statement of the United States for each distinct of the first four years double the fee the attorney of the United States for the south f New York, and thereafter the same fees as that attorney, ogether with an annual salary of \$500.

A marshal for each district, to receive each for the first

By the act (chap. 90) making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year ending the 30th of June, 1851, and for

other purposes. of \$1,000 per annum. temporary clerks in the office of the Third Audat salaries of \$1,400, four at \$1,200, and six at 1,000 each per annum. One additional clerk in the Mint at Philadelphia, at \$1,300

er annum. An assayer of gold in California, at a salary not exceedal clerk in the Mint at New Orleans, at a One additional cierk in the callery of \$1,500 per annum.

An additional clerk in the office of the Attorney General, Two additional watchmen on Capitol grounds, at a salary of \$2,000 per annum.

Two additional watchmen on Capitol grounds, at a salary of \$730 each.

III.—THE OFFICES, THE SALARIES OF WHICH HAVE BEEN INCREASED, WITH THE AMOUNT OF SUCH INCREASE.

The governor of the Territory of Oregon to receive unnual salary of §3,000. [His duties as superintendent indian affairs, and the compensation allowed for their d

By the act (chap. 56) making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851. The compensation of two night watchmen increased \$130

By the act (chap. 70) to increase the commissariat of the United States army.

The senior aid-de-camp of the Major General ong the army allowed the pay and emoluments o By the act (chap. 80) making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending the 30th of June,

By the act (chap. 90) making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year ending the 30th of June, 1851.

The salary of one clerk in the office of the First Comp-troller, increased to §1,400. er, increased to §1,400. te assistant messengers, laborers, and packers of the tral Land Office shall each receive at the rate of §500

per annum.

The salary of the messengers in the office of Commissioner of Pensions increased to \$700 per annum.

The salary of the assistant messengers in the office of Commissioner of Pensions increased to \$500 per annum.

The salary of the book keeper and accountant in the office of Chief Engineer increased from \$1,000 to \$1,200 per

The compensation of the assistant book-keeper in the ureau of Provision and Clothing increased §200 per annum. The salaries of three watchmen of the southwest Execute building increased from §363 to §560 each per annum. The salary of the treasurer of the mint at New Orlean.

The salary of the treasurer of the mint at New Orleans increased to \$4,000 per annum.

The salary of the chief clerk of the treasurer of the Mint at New Orleans increased to \$1,800 per annum.

The salary of a clerk in the Mint at New Orleans increased to \$1,500 per annum.

The salary of the judge of the Orphans' Court for the District of Columbia increased \$500 per annum.

The salary of the Attorney General increased to \$6,000 per annum.

per annum.

The salary of the messenger in the office of the Attorney General increased to \$700 per annum.

The salary of the treasurer of the Mint at Philadelphia increased \$500 per annum.

The salaries of the watchmen in the various departments nereased to \$500 per annum.

## THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1850.

Our Consistency.

It is quite amusing to witness the expeperversions of fact, or stupidity of inference.

ength: .

Express," an ultra organ, furnishes the followsketch of the history of ELWOOD FISHER, vho, in his position of editor of the "Southern excellence, the organ of Southern feeling and institution of slavery from Northern people. the only reliable advocates of the institutions we retorted on Northern white slavery. Mexico, at a salary of \$1,800 per annum.

Two associate justices of the supreme court, each of whom to receive an annual salary of \$1,800.

Three clerks, appointable by the supreme court or the justices thereof, for three judicial districts, each of whom to receive the lees which the clerks of the district courts of Oregon receive.

An autorney for said Territory, who shall receive the same and Union, repudiate his favorite measure of se ry as the attorney of the United States for the cession and disunion. We commend the sketch A marshal for the Territory of New Mexico, who shall be enutled to the same fees as the marshal for the Territory of Oregon; and in addition two hundred dollars annually as a compensation for extra services.

A Legislative Council of thirteen members, to receive three dollars each per day during their attendance at the sessions thereof, and three dollars for every twenty miles uavel in going to and returning from the said sessions.

A House of Representatives of twenty-six members, to receive three dollars each per day during their attendance.

A House of Representatives of twenty-six members, to receive three dollars each per day during their attendance.

A House of Representatives of twenty-six members, to receive three dollars each per day during their attendance.

A House of Representatives of twenty-six members, to receive three dollars each per day during their attendance. his graphic sketch of ELwoop's history, which

is in the following words: "We have known Ellwood Fisher from our A governor, who shall perform the duties and receive the anoluments of superintendent of Indian affairs, at an annual start of \$1,500 as governor, and \$1,000 as superintendent of the went there while a mere child and lived in the State several years after he reached manhood. We recollect the time when Ellwood would not wear cotton upon his person in any form, nor take sugar in his tea or coffee, nor touch any Southern product, because it was raised by slaves. A chief justice and two assistance justices of the superior court, at an annual sulary of \$1,800 each.

A chief to each of three district courts, to receive the fees which the clerks of the district courts of Oregon receive excess. He was at one time—in fact during the An attorney, to receive the same fees and salary as the whole of his life till some time after manhood—a An attorney, to receive the same fees and salary as the attorney for the Territory of Oregon.

A mushal, to receive the same fees as the marshal for the Territory of Oregon.

excess. He was at one time—in fact during the whole of his life till some time after manhood—a rabid Whig, but turned Democrat, and by this manœuvre went to the Indiana legislature. manœuvre went to the Indiana legislature; but the members of that party in Hamilton county, Ohio, having no more confidence in him, threw him aside, nor would have anything to do with him. We do not know so vulnerable a man as Ellwood Fisher, but we hope that as he has now got into a good cause he may exhibit a little more consistency than a review of his past life would

divulge. Such is the testimony of one who has known ELWOOD FISHER from his earliest boyhoodone too, who, to a considerable extent, favors districts in the State of California, and to change or endorses the ultra sentiments of Mr. Fisher, the existing district therein, and to modify the exguard," ready to do battle in any cause for a consideration. Let the South, therefore, mark fidence and support, as the organ of Southern

rights and the defender of Southern institutions. Professor Saunders says, in the editorial quoted above, "We recollect the time when ELWOOD would not wear cotton upon his person in any form, nor take sugar in his tea or coffce, nor touch any Southern product, because it was

raised by slaves." Such is the man, Southern men, who has been put forward by the disunionists to defend, through the columns of the "Southern Press," at Washington, the institution of slavery. A man who, but a short time ago, was so hostile

by slave labor ! Quere? Can any man guess how many of the FISHER organs at the South will publish the editorial of the Memphis Express, or the triumphant defence! which Mr. FISHER made a few very remarkable, as that defence was so triumph-One inspector of the customs for detailed a sharp to receive \$2 per day when employed.

A surveyor for the port of Memphis, to receive the salary and emoluments of surveyors prescribed in an act of Congress of March 9, 1831.

An inspector of customs for the port of Chelses, Massa-Why is this? Can there be any design on the Why is this? Can there be any design on the thus finally made out: part of these exclusive and devoted Southern patriots to conceal any thing from the public? Do they desire to hide from the world the evidence furnished by Mr. FISHER himself, of his violent anti-slavery sentiments ? There must Socrates, be "something rotten in Denmark," or the

organs would certainly publish the defence. We certainly can have no objection to such xhibitions of themselves, as our opponents make, when they attempt to misrepresent us .- and it cannot be otherwise, because you will not We are quite willing to give them a circulation which their own insectile character and feeble

wings could never reach. he pleases, and yet has no judgment; what is to be evident from the avowal of nullification before to suit the occasion, and played on one string As for this Professor Saunpers of the Memeral expected from him? and what mischief is there leaving there for Indiana, from the support of until the five bills passed; and we are still left in

name, who formerly conducted a little paper in of them, and very near nothing at all, since boy-hood. Soon after the lecture of the senior edi-dicib.—It is very true. editor of the Memphis paper, appeared in the Cairo paper. It was copied from that into the New York Tribune, where we first saw it, and we replied to it through that print. The attack and reply were re-published in many Southern papers in 1849, so that Professor Saunders is not so great an antiquarian as he imagines, or as his Georgia copyist takes him to be.

But let us look at the "graphic" sketch. We are told by the Professor that he recollects the time when we would not wear cotton in any form, nor take sugar in tea or coffee, nor touch any Southern product, because it was raised by slaves. Now, perhaps the case was a little different, as appears from the following, wise most becoming, and suitable.

| Journal | Journal | The limit | The limit | Journal | The limit | The limit | Journal | The limit | Th just received in the Louisville Journal-the pious puritan editor of which, has distressed himself more about us, than any bodyelse.

"The editor of the Southern Press says that he never was at any time an Abolitionist, and that " on the slavery question he has maintained a consistency which he is ready to compare with that of any other man."

The only inference from such language is that Fisher has always maintained the opinions he now esponses in relation to negro slavery. This however, is not so. We knew him well for years when he was so very conscientious against slavery, that he would not use any of the pro- since. ducts of slave labor. At that time he would not drink a cup of coffee or wear a cotton shirt. Like all other apostates, he had no sooner abandoned his principles than he flew off to the opposite extreme, and from being an ultra antislavery man and thinking it sinful to consume spoonful of sugar to sweeten his porridge, he ecame a pro-slavery man and pretends to think that slavery is the only nursery of all manly vir-

As we look back to that period of our life with pride and pleasure, as well as to the whole of our past career, we are rather obliged to our assailants for this renewed attention to it.

Our parents, who belonged to the society of Friends, removed from Eastern Virginia in the fall of 1816, when we were just eight years of age. Like other members of that society, they were opposed to slavery, and removed chiefly on that account. In that faith, of course, we thing. We are blest with such happy self-conwere educated. A considerable portion of that society then and now, refrains from using the products of what they call slave labor. On arriving at the age of nineteen, the period to which Professor SAUNDERS and the saint of the Louisville Journal refer, we directed our attention to the question of slavery, and became convinced that there were many other kinds of slavery besides the African. We were particularly struck with the white slavery of the Northern States, and of Europe, and of Asia; and decided that if it was proper to reject the prolients resorted to, by one or two of the most ducts of African slavery, such as sugar, cotton, ultra submission editors of the South, to assail and coffee, it was equally proper to reject those our consistency. We are rather too indolent to of white or brown slavery, such as factory goods. write an auto-biography, but are not willing to both cotton and woollen-and also tea, And indulge those petty calumniators, either in their we therefure adopted a costume as far as practicable, of domestic household manufacture-We find the following in the Augusta Ga. the cloth for which we purchased from the Chronicle and Sentinel, and insert it at full country-women, who brought it to Cincinnati for sale. And we take some credit for repudi-ELWOOD FISHER'S HISTORY. - PROFESSOR ating, alone, at that early age, the frivolous dis-SAUNDERS, the editor of the Memphis " Daily | tinction between the product of one kind of slavery and another. But we do not claim too much credit. Being a Virginian by birth, we Press" at Washington city, assumes to be par were constantly liable to hear reproach on her

> As for carrying "these opinions to the most udicrous excesses," that is a matter of taste, on which professors will disagree. We think we always had a full proportion of wit and fashion on our side. We carried our primitive costume and of taste, our full share of the pleasures and canvass and did not vote. advantages of intellectual and social life.

It is the first impression of every body who considers slavery, that it is caused by the master : that | part with Mr. Calhoun and South Carolina. it is a naked exercise of power; and that this power In 1837, when Mr. VAN BUREN came out for invades the right of those on whom it is exerted, the sub-treasury, we supported him; and in and therefore that slavery is wrong. The next 1838, having removed to Switzerland county, question is, why is such a power exerted, and Indiana, twenty miles from Cincinnati, we bethe answer is, because the master desires to in- came a candidate for the legislature. The Produlge in more than his share of the pleasures fessor SAUNDERS says we "turned Democrat, and luxuries of life, and hence, resorts to the sub- and by this measure went to the legislature of ection of others to provide them. On this view Indiana." If we did then turn, and turned to of the case it would become a duty to abstain get into the legislature, it was a very foolish from all superfluity, because by so doing an exturn, for the county was, and had been, decidedly timents contained hence simplicity and economy of dress and diet, the sub-treasury. We nevertheless, advocated bility for slavery. But another question arises. very small majority, and were elected the next and you there say: "The interference of the Is one man or one race doomed without re- by a very large majority. the latter, slevery is not caused by the master, the tariff discussion was revived. A public which the Federal Government bears to the terthe men who commend such a man to their con- but by the slave. And he alone is responsible, meeting of both parties was called and largely since vice is voluntary.

We think we were quite prompt in correcting tions of the committee. our first misapprehension, particularly when we During the discussion, which went on in Colto it, that he would not use any article produced consider that the most celebrated thinkers in the lege Hall, with crowded meetings, the papers North, and throughout Europe, and multitudes were filled with it. And as the late Judge in the South, have not even yet, learned any BROUGH, then editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer, better. Yet the discovery although original the Democratic organ, was not well acquainted with us, had been made before. We found it in with the subject, we conducted the controversy, it hardly has the outward form of conciliation. days ago against the charge of abolition? It is Plato only about a year ago. It is deduced from in his columns, with the three Whig papers. At compromise or mutual concession; for one party a long and rigorous argument between Socrates that time the Globe, the national organ here, had and Alcibiedes, on "The Nature of Man," and is not yet been committed on that question, But the other a principle," &c.

> Socrat .- If you always do what is good, I dare ways happy. ... lcib ... Your warrant is very good in this case,

Socrat .- But if you govern yourselves unjustly, and instead of beholding the Deity, and true light, you look into that which is without God and full of darkness, you will do nothing but the works of darkness, and such as are full of impiety:

As for our being thrown aside by the party in by being grouped with other bills, two of which,

phis Express, we don't know who he is, unless that will not be all him? For example, suppose a Mr. VAN BUREN in 1838, in a Whig county, profound ignorance, as to the reasons which inhe is a brother of another editor of the same sick man has power to do whatever comes into his head, that he has no understanding in physic, Cairo, Illinois. We never knew much of either dare speak to him, or restrain him; what will be

tor of this paper appeared on "the North and the South," the story in substance which now appears on the authority of Professor Saunders, editor of the Memphis paper, appeared in the

Alcib .- They must all necessarily perish. lics, and all states; if destitute of virtue, their ruir

Atcib .- It is impossible it should be otherwise Socrat.—Consequently, my dear Alcibiades, if you would be happy, your business is not to acquire a large extent of empire for yourself or your republic, but to acquire virtue.

Alcib.-Very true.
Socrat.-And before this virtue is acquired, it is better and more advantageous, I do not say for a child, but for a man, to obey him who is the most virtuous, than to command.

Alcib.—I am of the same mind. Socrat .- And what is best is also most bea

Aleib .- Without doubt. Socrat .- That which is most beautiful is like

Socrat.—It is then becoming and suitable to a ricious person to be a slave, for that is best for Socrat .- Then vice is a vile thing, and suitable

Alcib .- So it seems.

Socrat .- And virtue is a noble thing, and suits nly with a free man. Alcib .- That cannot be contested. Socrat .- Then this vileness ought to be avoided

Alcib .- Most certainly, Socrates And on this principle we have acted eve

The Professor Saunders says of us "He was at one time-in fact during the whole of his life, till some time after manhe -a rabid Whig, but turned Democrat, and by this managuvre went to the Indiana legislature but the members of that party in Hamilton county, Ohio, having no confidence in him, threw him aside, nor would have anything to do with

This looks so much like a late scurrilous passage in the Louisville Journal, that we suspect the professor borrowed it from there; at all events-we know-that when he presumes to make the statement on his own knowledge, he presumes only on the facility of scribbling what is false, in the hope that it will reach some obscure corners, without being followed by the

trol, and have been from boyhood, that we have almost never made use of an intemperate expression. We are decided in opinion and in conduct, calm and decorous in language-as is evident from the columns of this paper. The editor of the Chronicle & Sentinel charges that we have called Southern men traiters. We never have-although the term has been sometimes applied to us-and although we think it much more applicable to those who submit to, than to those who resist, violations of Constitution and right.

But the Professor says we were "at one time in fact during the whole of "our" life 'til some time after manhood-a rabid Whig" &c.

We hope the Professor does not think have already passed the stage of manhood. That would be too precocious-although not Louisville Journal!! WILLIAM J. BROWN!! 1808, which was exactly a quarter of a century the Union. before the Whig party was christened.

But we never were at one time or at any time Whig. When General Jackson's message of December 1829 appeared, we, being then just of age, examined at once the question of the utility of a National Bank, which he presented we have seen for some time. The path of polbeyond him against a bank, and did so at a public meeting. At the same time we decided for free trade

And we never changed either of these opinions. We did not support General Jackson in 1832, ways find it throughout the same paper. because he was for a National Bank, or a league sive, of the cities of Ohio and Kentucky. We of State banks, and therefore preferred Mr. maintained our position intact among the belles CLAY, whose notions then on bank and tariff, we a copy of a letter written to the editor of the and beaux of the day. We claim to have re- thought as good as General Jackson's. But Southern institutions, and well he may. Hence ceived our full share of the smiles of beauty not agreeing with either, we took no part in the

> In 1832, the controversy about nullification arose, and we, almost alone in Cincinnati, took which dispenses with the use of slavery. And of the Democrats there, were then opposed to

demption to the control of another? or is this In the fall of 1841, we returned to reside in attended in favor of protection. We opposed, Such was the conclusion at which we arrived at first entirely alone, the measure and resoluon reflecting upon the subject, and that quite tions unanimously reported by the committee, promptly, for one so young. For we never wore and pending the discussion, the meeting adbut one suit on the conclusion we had previously journed from week to week until in the spring &c. adopted. It was a very good and durable suit, the vote was taken, and the resolutions in fabut we hardly think it lasted "for years," as the vor of free trade which we offered were adopeditor of the Journal would seem to suppose. ted, instead of the original memorial and resolu-

when we had prevailed, the Globe came out on answer for it, and warrant you, you shall be al- of the country for its course. The other Democles copiously-and in 1846 the entire Demo- right!

Alcib.—I am of the same mind.

Socrat.—My dear Alciabiades, represent to Socrat.—My dear Alciabiades, represent to yourself a person that has power to do any thing evident from the avowal of nullification before to suit the occasion, and played on one string evident from the avowal of nullification before until the five bills passed; and we are still left in

into from the independent movement we made for free trade, on our return, against both parties, and from our subsequent course in favor of hard money, against what was at the time a large majority of the Democratic party in the State. It is true, that from difficulties resulting from occurred in the party, and we were nominated against our wishes and against our remonstrance, to run against the regular nominee for the Senate. And it seldom happens that men who are

unpopular with a party, are selected to oppose at all of the great question of slavery only about five hundred votes-two other Democratic tickets being run against ours-the regular nominee professing the very same doctrines with tute of "conciliation, compromise or mutual conus-and having been nominated when we were absent from the State, and not a candidate .-That occurrence, however, would have been a very trivial obstacle to future promotion in the party, if we desired it. In fact, in 1846, we were recommended to Mr. Polk for Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the then member from that district, Mr. FARAN, together with the Democratic delegation of Ohio, and the North-west generally, united in that recommen-

We have now shown that our present opinions are of about twenty years standing-and that we never were an Abolitionist, and that in the sectional quarrel between the North and the South, we always took the side of the latter.

The Professor Saunders says he don't know of a more vulnerable man than we are. We don't know of one less valuerable, and it would take more Professors than the Mississippi could float down to Tennessee from Ohio, to pierce with their puny shafts the adamantine shield of our political integrity and consistency.

As for being "a mere Swiss guard," the editor of the Chronicle & Sen'inel seems to supnose that we sought our resent position. We never asked or applied for it directly or indirectly, or desired it. We were selected for it we understood unanimously. We accepted it with reluctance, and from a sense of duty. We did not need any pecuniary advantage it could bestow, and if we had wanted money, we should never have thought of making it by conducting

As for the editor of the Louisville Journal who is such a lover of consistency, what are his pretensions? A Yankee schoolmaster from Connecticut, he went to Kentucky we are to presume, with all the hostility to slavery peculiar to the common school education and pharisaic religious faith of that State. He wrote a biography of Mr. CLAY, and extolled his early movement for emancipation in Kentucky. Well. the question of emancipation recently came before the people of that State in amending their constitution. What was the course of the Journal! Did it advocate emancipation? or had it become "upostate?" or did it discourage emancipation, from a spirit of craven submission to predominant sentiment in the State?

Is not the Journal a beautiful champion of consistency?

So much for the attacks on our consictence made by the holy quadruple alliance of the sub mission editor of the Sentine!! the editor of the more so than to have been a Whig the whole of and Senator Foots!!!!—to say nothing of two our life, for we were born in the latter part of or three spasms on the subject by the editor of the South believe, that a majority of the people

More Correspondence on the Course of the

Washington Union The following letter to the editor of the Union is the most cruel specimen of pulverizing the North, in which this question is made the issue, abolition higher-law is triumphant? On and Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, com-

By the way, it is entirely too much to insist on the consistency of that editor for nine months at a time. We don't look for it in the Union for more than a week together, and don't al-NOXUBU COUNTY, MISS., Dec. 2. 1850.

Editors Southern Press. GENTLEMEN :- Below you will find Union, and mailed at the same time with this Should Mr. Ritchie refuse its publication, please give it a place in the Press.

Respectfully, H. WILLIAMS. VINCENT PARKS Noxubu Co., Miss., Dec. 2, 1850.

THOS. RITCHIE, ESQ. Sir :- In requesting you to discontinue the Union, we shall use the occasion to express our reasons therefor; and ask you to give our communication a place in the columns of your pa-

In the first place, then, when you commenced following the lead of Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, you deserted the principles which you advocated at the time we became subscribers to the Union, and with which you indoctrinated us until last spring. If you will contrast the senin the following extracts, ample of moderation and self-denial is given, Whig in its politics. And a large body even taken from your editorial, in the issues of the 12th January and the 16th Feb. last, with your present position, you will find ample proof of hence simplicity and economy of dress and diet, the sub-treasury. We nevertheless, advocated your change. The editorial contained in the would seem to absolve a man from responsithat measure, and were beaten that year by a former is headed, "California and the Message," Federal Government in California was a dangerous departure from all recognised precedentsone which was entirely inconsistent with the subjection, the result of vice in the slave? If Cincinnati. In the winter and spring following, nature of our institutions, and with the relations ritories of the Union. The inhabitants of the public domain, have never been regarded as a people possessing the sovereign rights of a body politic; nor has it ever been admitted that a portion of the national domain not even erected into a territory could exercise the rights and assume the responsibilities of a sovereign State, &c.,

When commenting on Mr. Clay's resolutions of compromise, in an editorial headed "Mr. Clay's pretended compromise," you say; "A mere handful of men should never be allowed to appropriate to themselves a vast extent of terriory; and in no case should a State be erected of such dimensions as to command an overwhelming influence in the Confederacy" "The chief objection to his (Mr. Clay's) scheme

is, that it is no compromise at all of the great questions of slavery in the territories. Indeed, is called upon to give up a shadow, the other the substance; one party must surrender a name,

We hailed these sentiments, at the time of our side, and tendered to the Enquirer the thanks their promulgation as true, and we still regard them so; but, strange to say, we are now denounced, in every issue of your paper, for strivcratic papers of the North-west also took the ing to maintain the very principles which you same ground, and copied our speeches and arti- taught us a few months ago to cherish as a birth-

As for our being thrown aside by the party in by being grouped with other bills, two of which, that county, we have to say, that we never asked were equally fraudulent and aggressive. You or desired any office of it. That we were inca- occupied this position, without any proof be-

duced you, to arge upon Congress the passage of measures, which you regarded as "dangerous in precedent, and inconsistent with the nature of our institutions, and the relations which the Fed eral Government bears to the territories." have continually asserted that peace and unio was your object. But we ask, how can peac and harmony be established by the passage, by the controversy on the currency, a schism once Congress, of bills which you have declared "dangerous, inconsistent" and destructive of the relations which these very bills were intended to heal? And how could you expect the people of the South to follow Mr. Clay, after you had denounced "his scheme no compromise the regular ticket. We were beaten-receiving territories." And where is the consistency or ustice, in asking Congress to give force and validity to measures, and the people to receive them as a boon, which you declared were desti-

The passage of these measures has clearly

demonstrated that the position which you occupied in January and February last, was the true

ground. Peace and harmony could not be pro-

uced by fraudulent and discordant legislation.

The California, District of Columbia and Texas

boundary bills, were all a compromise between

the constitutional rights and equality of the Southern St tes, and the abolition higher law sentimen of the Northern States, in which the latter ga 1 all. The Territorial bill for Utah water. Steer for the beacon, taking care not to and New Mexico is a shallow deception-the Mexican law inhibiting slavery in their territories, being covertly substituted for the Wilmot Pro-Here the South looses again. The only bill, then, in the whole catalogue, in which the South obtained simple justice, was the recognition of a plain provision of the Constitution, by the passage of a law to enforce it; and this has met with more opposition, and has created more disturbance in the National North, than all the other measures combined, have produced in the South. When, therefore, the Northern States resist with greater violence the execution of one of the plainest provisions of the federal com pact, than the people of the Southern States, do those measures which you characterised as "dangerous and inconsistent with the nature of our ederal relations," and, therefore, aggression; with what sort of justice can you class those i the South, who oppose these unjust measures, with Abolitionists and Free-soilers? The peo ple of the South only ask a strict adherence to he Constitution-believing it the only safe and certain mode of maintaining and propetuating the Union-and are ready to resist aggression upon any of their rights, under that sacred instrument. The South has made no assault upon the Constitution, and, therefore, no effort at disunion; being satisfied, that a faithful adherence to the one will prevent the disruption of the other. With what show of truth and justice, then, can you, day after day, assert, that those in the South, whom you call "Ultras," are equal y guilty in an attempt to dissolve the Union, with he people of the North, who have violated the constitution, and asked for a dissolution of the federal compact? And with what show of honesty can you denounce men for resisting measures, which you taught them to regard as iniquitous? What is your argument to prove, that nose who resist a palpable violation of the Constitution, and laws which are "inconsistent with the federal relations" of the States, and, therefor, of their equality, are equally guilty with 212 to 213. those who commit these aggressions? have something more on this subject besides bare assertion, and malignant abuse. Without

this proof, all your efforts to heal present dissensions will be neutralized, by the abuse you heap upon the only men in the South, who are resisting aggressions upon the bond of union—the our paper with extracts from other papers. North and South, of a deceptive character; there by leading each section into a false understand ing of the true position and opinions of the ma-

jority of the other. How do you expect to make the people of of the North, respect their constitutional rights and will co-operate with them in efforts tormain tain them, when every body knows that the goverament is administered by an abolition President and Cabinet : and, that all the elections in the other hand, why do you attempt to deceive | mencing at 3 o'clock. the Northern people, by inc that a majority of the people of the South will tamely submit to any aggressions that they may practice upon their rights; and rejoice that they were not despoiled of all at once? Is this the proper way to serve honesty and truth, and t eget mutual confidence and forbearance? There is another dogma, which you are con-

tinually asserting-that a dissolution of the Union wou'd be the downfall of liberty on this continent. Give us the proof, that there would be less freedom in two republics than in one. The people of the South have no hatred to the Union; but seek its perpetuity, by demand ing their rights, and refusing to submit to wrong.

If you and others, who had great control over public sentiment, had given, and maintained this as the true position of the South, the condition of the country would present a more promising aspect than it now does. Not being school-men, but plain farmers, you

will please overlook any defect in the composi tion of this common sense view of the political affairs of the country; and believe us the staunch friends of a Constitutional Union. And your ob't serv'ts,

H. WILLIAMS. VINCENT PARKS.

We expected to receive the balance of the news brought by the Africa before going to press, but were disappointed.

Call to the State Concention to be held at Syracuse, January 7th, 8th, and 9th, 1851, to con sider the Infernal Bill enacted by the American Congress on 18th Sept. 1850, for the Recapture of Fugitices from Slavery, and to take such action thereon as Freemen should. Freemen of New York! Lovers of liberty Friends of humanity far and near! Come to the convention! Come, or send delegates, in whose sound discretion, fidelity to principle, and moral courage, you can put entire confidence Let every part of the Empire State be duly represented. Send at least as many delegates to this convention as you send members to the assembly. The emergency demands deliberate

but determined action. It may not be that we can save our country from the ruin that impends, out we are bound to make one effort. The bill that has been enacted by our national Congress, is unsurpassed in atrocity by any law of the most despotic governments on earth. If it had been devised by the Austrian Haynau, it would have enhanced his guilt; that it should have been advocated by our American Webster

contounds us with astonishment. The passage of this bill has made it plain that liberty and slavery cannot subsist together; and has forced upon our country this great question: Shall tyrants henceforth rule this Republic, or

freemen? Similar conventions are to be held in other of the free States; and, we trust, before the end of the present session of Congress, a message will be sent thither from the entire North that will admonish the oppressors of the South, and their more unprincipled abettors, that they have maked up the lion-that they must recede from the daring encroachments they have made upon Northern sentimen's and Northern libertiesmust annul that wicked bill, or consent that it must be at once a dead letter—or expect to see

this American Union deluged in blood SAMUEL J. MAY. CHAS. B. SEDGWICK, CHAS. A. WHEATON, IRA H. COBB. JOHN THOMAS.

N MONDAY, the 16th inst., we shall open ex-Opera Glasses, and Opera Hoods, Gloves, &c. &c. PARKER'S (OFFICIAL.)

ailing directions for entering the Columbia River as far as the Harbor of Astoria by Lieut. Cong. W. P. Arthur, U. S. N., Assistant in the Coast

Survey.
It is best under all circumstances to have a pilot, but should it be necessary to enter the river, without one, the directions for the north channel are: first bring Sand Island in range with Point Ellice, and stand in towards Sand Island passing the south end of the ninth breaker; when Cape Disappointment and Leading in-Cliff are in range, haul up towards the cape, keeping Leading-in chiff in range until nearly abreast the cape. the cape a small berth, and continue on towards Baker's Bay until the second island in the bay can be seen; then keep off, and with the second island and cape in range astern, it will pass clear of the north part of the Middle Sands. As soon as the soundings shoal on this course, keep off towards Sand Island and passing close by the east and of the island in end of the island, get the beacon on the island ir range with a tree on Cape Disappointment (which is trimmed up like an umbrella) range astern, stand on up the bay until the custom house is on with Young's Point, when haul to the east and keep the last range on 'till nearly up with Young's Point. Pass along the south

hore running by the lead until up to Astoria.

To enter the south channel bring the beacon on and Island to bear north 40° east (true) and Point Adams on the peak which can be seen east of Point Ellice, and called "Jim Crow" (upon which there is a notable tree) nearly in range, the vessel will lay to the eastward, rather keep close to the break ers on the Sand Island shore. Pass close to Sand Island and fall in to the range of the beacon with the trimmed tree on Cape Disappointment and

The best time for entering is on the first or last of the ebb tide. The last of the ebb tide is preferable in either channel.



[By Telegraph-for the Southern Press.] ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER AFRICA New York, Dec. 22.—2 P. M. The steamer Africa arrived here at one o'clock

this morning.

The aspect of German affairs is much more tranquil, though the question is still unsettled.—
The general impression is that peace will be negotiated without hostile movements.

The Berlin cabinet is still unsettled. The no Popery question is greatly subsiding in England.

Affairs in France remain tranquil.

THE MARKETS.

Cotton—The favorable accounts received from Sermany, and from America by the steamer Washingto, have caused cotton to advance in Liverpool an 1 to 1. The sales of the week amount to 41,300 bales. The committee quote fair uplands at 71; fair Mobile at 71; fair Orleans at 8. Speculators took 11,000 bales, and exporters 1100 bales. Breadstuffs remain firm. Canal flour from 18 to 22s 6d; Baltimore and Philadelphia from 23 to 23s 6d. Red wheat 5s 10d; white 6s 5d. Corn

has advanced 6 cts.; yellow from 31 to 31s 3d; white from 32 to 32s 6d. Provisions are generally dull. Coffee, sugars The money market is easy. English bank stock 212 to 213. Consols had advanced and closed at from  $97\frac{1}{2}$  to  $97\frac{3}{6}$  for money.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 21. The following ramed gentlemen have been elected deputies to the Southern Congress, to be nolden in October next : R. W. Barnwell, J. P Richardson, W. Hampton, L. Cheves.

AT ODD FELLOWS' HALL. WHIPPLE'S GRAND ORIGINAL EXHIBI-TION OF THE DISSOLVING VIEWS, As Exhibited in the cities of Boston, Philadelphia, and elsewhere.

I) EPRESENTATIONS of the most beautifur Scenery of all parts of the world, with a great variety of Ancient and Modern Structures, Ruins, Cities, Castles, &c., which are produced in a truly wonderful manner. The most beautiful scenes grow into proportion and again disappear, but so sudden and mysterious is the transition that it can only be compared to the magic of a dream seen by the eye.
Commencing Tuesday evening the 24th instant,

splendid Series of Views, among which several represeentations of White Mountain Scenery in New Hampshire. After which the OXYHYDROGEN MICROSCOPE!

Will be applied, revealing the Wonders of the Animalcular World. Followed by European Views, among which is a View of Rome, the Coliseum, the Castle of St. Angelo at night, illuminated by Fireworks. The Swiss Cottage—The Snow Storm.

City of Constantinople.

The Lake of Killarney, City of Lisbon, City and
Bay of Naples.

Eruption of Mount Vesuvius!

and many others of the most sublime and beautiful scenes in Europe. The whole enlivened with music, and concluding with a brilliant display of PYRAMIC FIRES!

sterspersed with a variety of Beautiful Scenes. among which is an equestrian likeness of Gen. Taylor on parade.

correct likeness of Jenny Lind, acknowledged

by all to be perfect, taken by the aid of da-guerreotype instruments, from the Swedish Nightingale in person.

Marine View of Ships in actual motion. Californian's Dream, and many others of matchless beauty. Doors open at half-past 6; exhibition commences

at half-past 7 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; children half-price. Reduc-tions made for schools. dec 23 THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA. FOR CHAGRES, DIRECT, via HAVANA. THE United States Mail Steamship Company will despatch as above, the splendid double

engine steamship FALCON, H. J. Harstein, U. S. Navy, commander, on Thursday, December 26th, at 3 o'clock, p. M., from the pier foot of Warren street, North river. Freight to Chagres 70 cents per cubic foot, pre-

PASSAGE TO CHAGRES. Steerage TO HAVANA. \$100 The Falcon will connect with one of the Pacific steamers of this line, and passengers having through tickets will not be delayed at Panama be-

yond the usual stay at that port. PASSAGE FROM PANAMA TO SAN FRANCISCO. Cabin \$300 Steerage \$150
The Falcon has just I een thoroughly overhaulet';
she is furnished with new boilers, and has a new
saloon and state-room deck; her cabins are newly furnished throughout, and her accommodations for passengers are now equal to those of any other

teamer affoat.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the ompany, 177 West street, corner of Warren st., M. O. ROBERTS. Dec. 23-128

Smithsonian Lectures.

DR. COX, of Brooklyn, N. Y., will continue his Lectures on the evenings of Monday, Tuesday and Thursday of this week, at 7½ o'clock, p. M. The closing lecture will be delivered on Friday. Subject "Poetry."

A plank walk has been constructed directly west

from the building to the brick pavement on 12th street, where a lamp will be placed at the gate.—
Persons coming in this direction, will enter the m through the north-east tower. Dec. 21-4t-d

PARKER'S CHRISTMAS opening takes place this day and will continue through the Christmas and New Year Holidays. He respectfully invites his friends and strangers to call at his new store under the National Hotel, and look through his selection of beautiful fancy articles suitable

for Presents for all ages. Fancy and Perfumery Store, under the National